REMARKS

The Office Action of 06/19/2007 has been carefully considered. Reconsideration in view of the foregoing amendments and the present remarks is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-3, 5 and 7 were rejected as being unpatentable over Van Dalfsen. Claims 4 and 6 were rejected as being unpatentable over the same base combination further in view of Okada. Claims 8-12 were rejected as being unpatentable over the same base combination further in view of Lengyel. These rejections are respectfully traversed and reconsideration is respectfully requested.

With respect to claim 3, the rejection states:

Van Dalfsen does not explicitly teach that a random access memory replaces the quantizer. However, in the same field of endeavor, display driving methods, Kwak teaches in Figure 2 and 7 to use LUTs to replace the quantizer to alter the properties of the signals. (Column 9, Lines 11-16 and Column 5, Lines 21-24)

This assertion is incorrect.

Quantization is the process whereby a digital value of some number of bits is represented by a corresponding digital value having a lesser number of bits. This is not the case in Kwak.
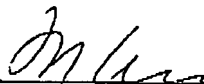
Rather, Kwak teaches performing gamma correction using multiple random access memories. One can see in Figure 7 of Kwak that an N-bit input is altered (gamma

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corrected) to provide an N-bit output. No quantization is performed. Accordingly, claim 3 is believed to patentably define over Van Dalfsen in view of Kwak.

Claims 1 and 2 are narrower in scope than claim 3 and are also believed to patentably define over the cited references. Because the cited references do not teach or suggest performing quantization using a random access memory, they cannot be said to teach or suggest performing quantization using first and second random access memories as claimed in claims 1 and 2.

Withdrawal of the rejections and allowance of claims 1-11 is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael J. Ure, Reg. 33,089

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